Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. NUMBER 51.

FROM JAPAN.

The Attack Upon the U. S. Steamer Pembroke.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE VESSEL.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

SALESAKI, China, July 6th.

The gross outrage upon our flag, and the high handed course taken already by the authorities of Prince, in an unprovoked attack made upon the American steamer Pembroke, is by no way denied. Kinnosuro to Nagasaki, I was much [illegible] the true state of affairs.

The facts, as I gather them from the Captain, are absolutely as follows: He left Kanagawa on the 21st of June, and on the 24th inland sea, as it is called, with a Japanese pilot on board, given to him by the Government. This sea or strait, we would remark in passing, lies between the islands of Nipon and Kiusiu.

The country or inland lining this sea or strait is the richest, and the Prince holding possession there are among the most powerful in the empire. The character of the people, as commercial men, is also the highest of any in Japan, and the Prince is at the head of the commerce of the empire. The cities of the great commercial ports of Osaka, Hiogo and Kioto, which are but a few miles inland. The importance to this sea are hence seen, guarded by strong fortifications, while all along its country there are numerous forts, many of them lately constructed, the great activity in this respect being a subject of common remark by all those who have for the last year passed by that route.

After leaving Kinagawa, nothing of note transpired to the Pembroke until the 30th. The ship passed by a Japanese barge, heavily armed, and full of men. The Pembroke had her ensign flying, but the Jack showed no flag. After anchoring, about 4 o'clock, (as they do not run during the night on account of the dangers of the passage,) in one of the small harbors of the sea, the barge was observed coming down with a fair wind with the Japanese ensign flying. She passed the Pembroke and anchored about a quarter of a mile off. The Captain observed no one on board of her, and his boat with four hands from each ship were manned, twelve inches thick, and have [illegible] range, being built after the model of the Merrimac. The guns are of the largest size, and are [illegible] to carry two 300 pounder rifled guns, and each vessel will be armed in addition with two 68's. The fleet is under the command of Admiral Tokugawa, and is composed of [illegible] steamers, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish Channel. The ram which was launched was expected to sail within four days after the fleet left, and the second would be launched by the time the first sailed. The destination of this powerful vessels was reported to be the United States; but nothing definite was known on that subject.

In order to facilitate their speedy completion, work was kept up on them day and night, several gangs being employed to relieve each other throughout the twenty-four hours. We are informed by Admiral [illegible] that the Japanese government is in earnest in its determination to put down the piracy of the Prince, and that the work of boring the [illegible] of the [illegible] is going on rapidly. It is thought that the [illegible] will be ready to sail as soon as was expected. And for this reason, our informant, [illegible] that the Japanese government is extensive operations, which, wherever by personal [illegible] and [illegible] interests in leasing [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

GRANT AND M'CLELLAN.

If the fate of Julius Secretary, now that he is in East Tennessee, are made to correspond to the severity of his words when he was in the North, and if he is followed by any considerable number of his [illegible] and followers, our military commanders will need to put a curb on his [illegible] as they inaugurate in that stricken country a system of bloody revenge that will be read with terrible power upon the Union cause. If we know the Patriot, he will clamor for striking out right and left, and as it is historically true that "preachers of peace" are in time of civil commotion, in which they are personally embroiled, notorious for the mercilessness of their recommendations, he will probably strike with memorable and bloody effect. Doubtless he and his friends have persuaded that would inflame the blood and nerve the hand of the angel who incessantly chants "Good will to men," and doubtless too, there are a thousand red-handed scoundrels in the Patriot's many parishes in that country who richly deserve the death that the bandmaster inflicts; but if they have now fully filled, let the courts be appealed to, and the law, which knows no revenge, in its way. We nowhere want to see [illegible] ordered in behalf of the Union or its officers but the bloody lawlessness and strife which the enemy relishes in East Tennessee is subjection. Murder unpunished, and taunting its ill-gotten gains in open day, picture of the understanding for which no reparation has ever been made, and the [illegible] distortion which was inflicted upon the Tennessee Unionists, and which to recent outrage upon aged men and helpless women and the death of little children, cry out with terrible clearness for a holocaust in which the murderers, robbers and miscellaneous ruffians who only were a terror to every household, shall be included; and we care not how swift and stern the penalties that may be inflicted upon the instigators of, and principal actors in, the deplorable tragedies in which our friends have suffered. But the country will demand that private hate, however just, shall be subordinated to public policy, and that vengeance shall not, either in its forms or victims, overstep the bounds fixed by the law. Our caution may be unnecessary, but we know so well what the Unionists have endured from the untamed and unlicensed ferocity of the miscreants whom slavery has used for its purposes; and we have so often listened to the recitals of the sufferers, who, with clenched hands and flashing eyes, vowed before Heaven the execution of threats in which mercy had no share, that we tremble to think what terrible scenes a little laxity of discipline or want of firmness of purpose on the part of the commander in Knoxville, may cause to be enacted. And we know too how poor words become and how shabby reason is, when addressed to a man whose father has been shot down before his eyes, or whose children have been brained against the door-posts of their home, or whose wife has been cruelly outraged in his absence, and who for two years has ceaselessly brooded over his wrongs; we know how his brain would grow red hot and how he would deal himself against all restraints and law if an enemy stood before him, or within his reach; and we can pardon while we condemn that just anger that has so long fed itself with day-dreams of rivers of blood. Those "common regiments and two or more from Kentucky are made up of men who have terrible accounts with their disloyal neighbors, that are not yet balanced; and if they are not more than human in their power to forgive, they will attempt to administer in their own way, the penalties that their persecutors have earned. It is against that action of that we protest. If necessary, fill the prisons, set the courts at their work, and let the hangman do his duty; if politic, let terror be so inaugurated among evil doers that not a rebel scoundrel in all the South shall be able to stand firm in his shoes; but let the law and justice preside over all. Strike, not as murderers, but in the open day, and by the impulsions and through forms that all men will recognize, and that all men will defend!

WHO BIDS?

We have already chronicled in these columns the panic which lately seized the Canadian community upon the announcement of Mr. T. D'Arcy McGee, that one hundred thousand blue jackets were preparing to march upon Montreal; and our readers will not fail to remember the piteous wailing for help set up by the Canadian papers. Well, the answer has come semi-officially through the London *Times*, and a consoling one it must be to the Canucks. The *Times* says:

If the Canadians are really afraid of the aggression of the Federals, and really anxious to avoid its consequences, they must prepare to defend themselves. So long as they are honestly and thoroughly desirous to remain a part of our empire, so long we shall be heartily desirous to keep them. If they should ever change their minds, and wish to be annexed, they need not have no fear of our perpetuating the hostile and bloody experiments of our ancestors with the United States and of the Federal with the Confederate States. We shall let them go with regret, indeed, but without pursuit.

If a barnacle could be indignant, we should suppose our Canadian neighbors would react that frame of mind upon perusing this answer to their appeal. Advised to defend themselves, when they cannot muster an army which could cope for a single day with the Federals; granted permission to become independent, when they cannot remain as a fraction of a powerful kingdom without asking for a prince to govern them; and lastly consigned indirectly to a country which don't want them, as they are of no practical benefit except for the contemplation of narrow, brimmed hats! They stand the Canadas. In the market for sale to any purchaser desirous of investing in cast-off goods! D'Arcy McGee, the Toronto *Leader*, Valladigham and all their stumpy acres put up at vendue by the London *Times*! Who takes them? They are going dirt cheap.

TWO RACES UNDER ONE MAN.

At last the British aristocracy and the London *Times* admit to the fullest extent, which we ourselves should care to claim, that the United States of America is a first class Military Power, and that it has proved its right to this high honor and distinction on a hundred battle fields, and on as many salt and fresh waters, during the last two years and a half. Long in coming, this tardy justice has been done to us at last. We confess that we rejoice at it. Not that we care a dime for the opinion, good or bad, either of the Aristocracy of Great Britain or that of the *Times* newspaper, and thunderer; but because this confession has been extorted from these "peculiar institutions" by the undoubted value of the Federal troops and the persistency of our unconquerable will.

So long as there was a doubt about the success of our arms the hearts of that doubt was given to the rebels, and no opportunity was lost to insult and malign the armies of the Republic. Every loss which we sustained was trumpeted to Europe, and to the world, as one more proof of our military incompetency; every more argument of the physical [illegible], that we could never conquer the rebels, and a proof that we must in the end succumb to them, as 1-4 weaker to the greater!

Appeal to every one of our readers how many have followed the history of [illegible] feeling against us as expressed by the *Times*, the *Post*, and the *Globe*, whether it have not been stigmatized by the English Government, and its literary organs, as a manner very hard to say this to [illegible] hard to bear by us who were struggling as heroes, with a handful of undisciplined men against [illegible] and numbers! Very well, as we do, that we have done a good deal of continuous from these long, rude beginnings, and that we (of the TRIBUNE) have not been slow to express our indignation against the dastards who feared us in our strength, and wronged, insulted and betrayed us in the hour of our dire need and necessity.

Well, justice has at last, as we said, been done to us. We Americans are a great military people! The *Times* says so; and the English aristocracy endorses the averment.

But the question now occurs, why? What reason is in the mind of this British cogitveneation? Very clearly this—the essence of fear and terror! Nothing short of this could have induced that proud and haughty country, since it had consolidated itself to a condemnation of our military power and civil ability, to tuck its tail between its aristocratic hind legs, and howl out Peccavi! to us, and to the listening ears of Europe.

Fear of what? Terror of what? Fear and terror that we shall soon have done with the rebels, and be able to hurl our hundreds of thousands of volunteer soldiers against her—that double dealing power, who, under the guise of friendship, and the mask of neutrality, has already done us such terrible injury in our commerce, in our honor, and in our good name before the world, that nothing short of an absolute whipping of her, by us, will, as she well knows, satisfy the American people, or justify us the eyes of the civilized world. This is the reason why the London *Times* comes round, about the iron rams building, against us, for the confederates, in the dockyards of these English, our dear friends, comrade and allies! This is the reason why the Government hastes to the relief of the rebel bulletins and letters of its Generals, and the miserable factionists that the administrators and Copperheads have put in as rulers here. We write in the interests of the public, and entreat that the troops may be sent where they are needed—South and into a service where glory may be won.

How Cairo Stands.

On the 3d inst., there was election for City Treasurer at Cairo. The result was a Democratic victory. The vote standing Arter, (Rep.) 326; Hawley (Dem.) 328; Democratic majority 76. Last fall, for Congress at large, Allen (Dem.) received 61 votes; Ingersoll (Union) 79; Democratic majority 18. The Democratic loss of nearly 100 votes is due to the Union Leagues. Next year they will redeem Cairo. It has witnessed the last Democratic victory.

☞ The steamer Pembroke, reported to have been fired upon by the Secessos, in the little river steamer of that name that formerly ran between Boston and Pembroke, having been built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, for the Pembroke Iron Company. She was built this year, and is of 281 tons burthen. At the beginning of the war she was sold to the rebels as a transport between Boston and Fortress Monroe. Subsequently she was sent to Galena, in command of Capt. Cunningham, and arrived out in March, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Division in the Cabinet on the Emancipation Proclamation—Full Approval of President Forney's Acts.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1863.

September here is July or August in Illinois. In dust and heat I am sweltering through a second edition of dog-days. Dust here seems to fly higher and stay up longer than any Eastern or Western dust that it has been my misfortune to encounter.

The New York *Herald* and other semi-disloyal sheets continue to give currency to the falsehood that the Cabinet are divided on the emancipation policy of the President, as contained in his proclamation, and affirmed in his recent Springfield letter. There is not the slightest foundation, in fact, for these statements. I have the very best authority for saying that there is not a member of the Cabinet, not even excepting Postmaster Blair, who would not, and does not, endorse every word of the proclamation and letter. The former should be regarded as the platform on which the latter is based. Upon this platform the President stands, and with him every member of the Cabinet. There is not a better man—with a stronger sense of justice, and with warmer sensibilities.

I regret to say that the continued fatal drinking habits of Secretary Chase are a source of more than those devoted to legitimate business. The sensibilities, intellectual and moral, are greatly, if not entirely, blunted or stimulated by the habit, while the former should be regarded as the strong head and judgment of the Administration, and the latter as its conscience, they prostitute the former by their perversion, and pervert the latter by their inaction. Many, very many, prominent men of the country have pointed out to me the fact that Secretary Chase is not to be relied upon in the hour of emergency, and that he is not to be relied upon in the hour of emergency, and that he is not to be relied upon in the hour of emergency, and that he

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

THE CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

MARINE NEWS.

Chicago Tribune.

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